## BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON

1	IN THE MATTER OF	)
_	Y. S. PACK,	)
2	Appellant,	1
3	mpperrune,	) PCHB No. 213
	vs.	<b>)</b>
4		) FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
	STATE OF WASHINGTON,	) CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
5	DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,	) AND ORDER
6	Respondent,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		)
	THE TULALIP TRIBES OF	<b>)</b>
8	WASHINGTON,	) \
0	Intervenor.	, ,
9	THEEL VEHOL:	<b>`</b>
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THIS MATTER being an appeal of a cancellation of a reservoir permit; having come on regularly for hearing before the Pollution Control Hearings Board on the 22nd day of February, 1974, at Lacey, Washington; and appellant Y. S. Pack appearing pro se, respondent Department of Ecology appearing through its attorney, Wick Dufford, and intervenor, The Tulalip Tribes of Washington appearing through its attorney, Lewis A. Bell; and Board members present at the hearing being Walt Woodward (presiding) and Mary Ellen McCaffree; and the Board having considered the sworn testimony exhibits, records and files herein and arguments of the parties and having

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entered on the 25th day of March, 1974, its proposed Findings of Fact, 2 Conclusions of Law and Order, and the Board having served said proposed Findings, Conclusions and Order upon all parties herein by certified mail, return receipt requested and twenty days having elapsed from said service; and 6 The Board having received no exceptions to said proposed Findings, 7 Conclusions and Order; and the Board being fully advised in the premises; 8 now therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that said proposed 9 10 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, dated the 25th day of March, 1974, and incorporated by this reference herein and attached 11 12 hereto as Exhibit A, are adopted and hereby entered as the Board's Final 3 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order herein. DONE at Lacey, Washington, this 23 day of 14 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 15 16 17 18 19 20 MCCAFFREE 21 **2**2 23 24 25

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF Y. S. PACK, Appellant, 5 vs. PCHB No. 213 6 STATE OF WASHINGTON, FINDINGS OF FACT, 7 DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER 8 Respondent, THE TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON, 10 Intervenor. 11

An informal hearing on this appeal came on before Board members W. A. Gissberg, Walt Woodward and Mary Ellen McCaffree in Lacey, Washington on February 22, 1974. W. A. Gissberg having convened the 15 | hearing, disclosed to the parties that he owned land within The Tulalip Reservation. Accordingly, at the request of the parties, he disqualified himself from any consideration of the appeal and 18 removed himself from the hearing, thereupon Walt Woodward presided.

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Appellant, Y. S. Pack, appeared pro se; respondent, Department of Ecology, appeared through its attorney, Wick Dufford, and intervenor, The Tulalip Tribes of Washington appeared through its attorney, Lewis A. Bell. Eugene Barker, Olympia court reporter, recorded the proceedings.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were admitted and counsel and Mr. Pack made closing arguments.

From testimony heard, exhibits examined and arguments considered, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes these

## FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

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In 1962, Y. S. Pack, 15820-38th N.E., Seattle, Washington, purchased 160 acres of land on the Tulalip Reservation in Snohomish County. Mr. Pack's (hereinafter appellant) purposed use of his property was to subdivide it, sell lots and develop a 40 acre recreational lake in the center of the property. Mission Creek, a free flowing stream, runs through the appellant's property.

II.

In 1962 or 1963 the appellant filed with the Planning Commission and the county commissioners of Snohomish County a preliminary platting proposal for subdividing his property. This preliminary application expired due to unforseen circumstances and the appellant filed a new platting application, which was denied. The Planning Commission suggested to the appellant a list of requirements to be met before the platting application could be approved. The appellant reapplied and was then told by the county commissioners to hold his platting

27 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER

application until such time as The Tulalip Reservation Comprehensive Plan was completed and adopted by Snohomish County. Appellant testified that he had a valid application, but that it was never perfected because of the moritorium declared by the Snohomish County Commissioners on 3000 acres of land, which included his 160 acres, until The Tulalip Reservation Comprehensive Plan was approved.

III.

Appellant was granted on July 29, 1964, Permit No. R-292 to construct a reservoir and store for beneficial use the unappropriated waters of the State of Washington under application No. R-17897. permit was granted by the Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Water Resources (now incorporated into the Department of Ecology) (hereinafter respondent) subject to existing rights and to certain limitations and provisions as to size and shape and depth of the impounding structure and as to the location, size and type The permit required that the of valve and outlet structure. construction of the earth fill dam be completed by August 1, 1966 and that the complete application of the water to its intended use be made by August 1, 1967.

IV.

On September 19, 1969, The Tulalip Tribes (hereinafter intervenor) through its attorney, Lewis A. Bell, protested in writing to Mr. M. C. Walker, regarding the appellant's permit Intervenor stated the State of Washington has no No. R-292. unappropriated waters on the Tulalip Reservation, nor any right, title, or interest in and to the waters of the Tulalip Reservation FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW. AND ORDER

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and thus had no jurisdiction to grant anyone a permit.

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On September 23, 1969, Glen H. Fielder, Assistant Director of the Division of Water Management, sent a letter to the intervenor in which he stated that the intervenor's above mentioned letter had been placed in the file pertaining to Permit No. 292, but that his office did not consider it appropriate to revoke the permit or deny further extentions thereof based solely upon the objections of the Tulalip Tribes.

VI.

Pursuant to appellant's request on July 19, 1970 for an extension of Permit R-292 and the time thereof within which to complete construction, the construction having been postponed because of the City of Marysville's delay in making available a supply of potable water to the area of his property, the respondent granted an extension until August 1, 1971. However, the respondent advised the appeallant in writing at that time that:

"in reviewing your permit, it is noted that the original application was filed on May 8, 1963, and permit issued on July 27, 1964. Statutory provisions require that projects under permit be pursued with diligence and we do consider that ample time has been provided for completion of this project. Therefore, we must advise that the present extension is the final one we will favorably consider under this stage of processing."

VII.

Respondent received a letter from Mr. Sam Kraetz, Snohomish County Commissioner, dated August 26, 1971, which was written on behalf of the appellant. He urged a further extension of Permit FINDINGS OF FACT CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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AND ORDER

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No. R-292 be granted to the appellant. Mr. Kraetz's letter stated that the Tulalip Reservation Comprehensive Plan had not yet been adopted by the county commissioners of Snohomish County and that this was delaying the approval of the platting and subdivision of the appellant's property. This resulted in an extension of appellant's permit to August 1, 1972.

VIII.

On June 26, 1972, the Board of Snohomish County Commissioners adopted The Tulalip Reservation Comprehensive Plan. Mr. Sam Kraetz signed the document as the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. However, the appellant has not yet filed his plat application for the subdivision of his property with Snohomish County.

IX.

On August 24, 1972, the respondent advised the appellant by letter that action would be initiated to cancel permit R-292 unless within 60 days from the date of the letter the appellant sent to the respondent (1) the county's "Comprehensive Plan" and (2) \$5.00 remittance, the statutory extension fee. The letter further stated that if these two requirements were complied with by the appellant, the request for extension of his permit would be reviewed once again, otherwise the permit would be cancelled.

X.

Appellant partially replied to respondent's request by sending his check for the \$5.00 on September 1, 1972, but appellant suggested in his letter that he did not believe that he was responsible for the Comprehensive Plan of Snohomish County.

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During the eight years the appellant had Reservoir Permit

No. 292 only a minor amount of site clearing had been accomplished

on the appellant's property and the development of same apparently

has been indefinitely suspended. Construction on his dam is not

as yet started, nor has any of the waters been impounded.

XII.

On October 24, 1972, the appellant received notice that his Reservoir Permit No. 292 had been cancelled by the respondent as of that date and this is the subject matter of this review.

XIII.

Any conclusion of law hereinafter recited which should be deemed a finding of fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these findings the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

## CONCLUSIONS

I.

The instant request for review was timely filed and the Pollution Control Hearings Board has jurisdiction of this matter.

II.

Section 33, Chapter 117, Laws of 1917 and RCW 90.03.320 provide as follows:

"Actual construction work shall be commenced on any project for which permit has been granted within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the supervisor of water resources, and shall thereafter be prosecuted with diligence and completed within the time prescribed by the supervisor. The

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supervisor, in fixing the time for the commencement of the work, or for the completion thereof and the application of the water to the beneficial use prescribed in the permit, shall take into consideration the cost and magnitude of the project and the engineering and physical features to be encountered, and shall allow such time as shall be reasonable and just under the conditions then existing, having due regard for the public welfare and public interests affected; and, for good cause shown, he shall extend the time or times fixed as aforesaid, and shall grant such further period or periods as may be reasonably necessary, having due regard to the good faith of the applicant and the public interests affected. If the terms of the permit or extension thereof, are not complied with the supervisor shall give notice by registered mail that such permit will be canceled unless the holders thereof shall show cause within sixty days why the same should not be so canceled. If cause be not shown, said permit shall be canceled."

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Within the meaning of the foregoing statute, appellant has not shown "good cause" why respondent should grant extension of time within which he could commence work, or complete the same and apply the water to the beneficial uses prescribed in the permit.

III.

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It would not be in the public interest to further extend the time within which applicant may apply the water to the uses prescribed in the permit.

IV.

By simply filing a piece of paper with the state an applicant cannot reserve a high priority resource indefinitely.

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This Board believes that the respondent's request that the appellant supply "the county's Comprehensive Plan" as a condition for

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reviewing his permit extension served only to confuse the issue. 1 It was not necessary for the appellant to plat his property in order to 2 construct his dam and impound the waters of Mission Creek for his 3 recreational lake, except insofar as such a permit or application for 4 such a permit might show diligence on the appellant's part. 5

VI.

Being prepared to dispose of this matter solely on the basis of state statutes and regulations, this Board does not herein pass judgment on intervenor's contentions or motion.

VII.

Respondent's cancellation of the subject permit was in accordance with the provisions of RCW 90.03.320 and was and is in all respects lawful, mandatory and required.

VIII.

Any finding of fact which should be deemed a conclusion of law is hereby adopted as such.

From which comes this

ORDER

The appeal is denied and respondent's Order of Cancellation of the permit is affirmed.

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